

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION



MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT

In compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, (Chapter 644 R.S. Mo. as amended, hereinafter, the Law), and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500, 92nd Congress) as amended,

Permit No. MO-0113328

Owner: City of St. Louis Port Authority
Address: 1520 Market Street, Suite 2000, St. Louis, MO 63103

Continuing Authority: SCF Lewis and Clark Terminals LLC
Address: 727 North First Street, St. Louis, MO 63102

Facility Name: Municipal River Terminal
Facility Address: One Market Street, St. Louis, MO 63102

Legal Description: Landgrant 3333, St. Louis City
UTM Coordinates: See page 2

Receiving Stream: Mississippi River (P)
First Classified Stream and ID: Mississippi River (P) (1707.02)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: (07140101-0403)

is authorized to discharge from the facility described herein, in accordance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements as set forth herein:

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Outfalls #001 - #004 – River Terminal; SIC #4491, NAICS #488310
Stormwater runoff from river terminal
Design & Actual flows see page 2

This permit authorizes only wastewater discharges under the Missouri Clean Water Law and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; it does not apply to other regulated areas. This permit may be appealed in accordance with Section 644.051.6 of the Law.

March 1, 2014 September 2, 2015
Effective Date Modification Date

Sara Parker Pauley, Director, Department of Natural Resources

June 30, 2017
Expiration Date

John Madras, Director, Water Protection Program

FACILITY DESCRIPTION (continued):

Outfall 001

UTM Coordinates: X = 744988, Y = 4282286

Drainage area is 1.83 acres.

Impervious area is 1.65 acres.

90 % of the runoff is discharged.

Actual average flow is 0.0387 MGD.

$\Omega Q_{\text{Design}} = CiA = 0.9 \times 3.54 \text{ in/hr} \times 1.83 \text{ acre} = 5.83 \text{ CFS or } 3.77 \text{ MGD.}$

Outfall 002

UTM Coordinates: X = 745076, Y = 4281923

Drainage area is 3.67 acres.

Impervious area is 3.30 acres.

90 % of the runoff is discharged.

Actual average flow is 0.078 MGD.

$\Omega Q_{\text{Design}} = CiA = 0.9 \times 3.54 \text{ in/hr} \times 3.67 \text{ acre} = 11.69 \text{ CFS or } 7.56 \text{ MGD}$

Outfall 003

UTM Coordinates: X = 745224, Y = 4281356

Drainage area is 6.09 acres.

Impervious area is 3.04 acres.

50 % of the runoff is discharged.

Actual average flow is 0.072 MGD.

$\Omega Q_{\text{Design}} = CiA = 0.5 \times 3.54 \text{ in/hr} \times 6.09 \text{ acre} = 10.78 \text{ CFS or } 6.97 \text{ MGD}$

Outfall 004

UTM Coordinates: X = 745143, Y = 4281913

Drainage area is 1.148 acres.

Impervious area is 1.033 acres.

90 % of the runoff is discharged.

Actual average flow is 0.0244 MGD.

$\Omega Q_{\text{Design}} = CiA = 0.9 \times 3.54 \text{ in/hr} \times 1.148 \text{ acre} = 3.66 \text{ CFS or } 2.36 \text{ MGD}$

Ω = Please see fact sheet for explanation of calculation.

The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The final effluent limitations shall become effective upon issuance of the permit and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
<u>Outfalls #001- #004***</u>						
Flow	MGD	*		*	once/quarter****	24 hr. estimate
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter****	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter****	grab
Chloride	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter****	grab
Oil and Grease	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter****	grab
pH - Units	SU	**		**	once/quarter****	grab
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*		*	once/quarter****	grab
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*		*	once/quarter****	grab
Iron, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*		*	once/quarter****	grab
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*		*	once/quarter****	grab
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	*		*	once/quarter****	grab
Precipitation***	inches/day	*		*	daily	measurement

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED QUARTERLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE JULY 28, 2014. THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test	TUa	See Special Condition #13	once/year	grab
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MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED ANNUALLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE DECEMBER 28, 2014.

- * Monitoring requirement only.
- ** pH is measured in pH units and is not to be averaged. The pH is limited to the range of 6.5-9.0 pH units.
- *** Only one precipitation measurement required, report with Outfall 001 results. All samples shall be collected from a discharge resulting from a precipitation event greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable precipitation event. If a precipitation event does not occur within the reporting period, report as **no discharge**.
- **** See table below for quarterly sampling schedule

Minimum Sampling Requirements			
Quarter	Months	Effluent Parameters	Report is Due
First	January, February, March	Sample at least once during any month of the quarter	April 28 th
Second	April, May, June	Sample at least once during any month of the quarter	July 28 th
Third	July, August, September	Sample at least once during any month of the quarter	October 28 th
Fourth	October, November, December	Sample at least once during any month of the quarter	January 28 th

B. STANDARD CONDITIONS

In addition to specified conditions stated herein, this permit is subject to the attached Part I standard conditions dated November 1, 2013, and hereby incorporated as though fully set forth herein.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. This permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, to:
 - (a) Comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a) (2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:
 - (1) contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
 - (2) controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.
 - (b) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions, if the result of a waste load allocation study, toxicity test or other information indicates changes are necessary to assure compliance with Missouri's Water Quality Standards.
 - (c) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions if, as the result of a watershed analysis, a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) limitation is developed for the receiving waters which are currently included in Missouri's list of waters of the state not fully achieving the state's water quality standards, also called the 303(d) list.

The permit as modified or reissued under this paragraph shall also contain any other requirements of the Clean Water Act then applicable.

2. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.
3. Water Quality Standards
 - (a) To the extent required by law, discharges to waters of the state shall not cause a violation of water quality standards rule under 10 CSR 20-7.031, including both specific and general criteria.
 - (b) General Criteria. The following general water quality criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times including mixing zones. No water contaminant, by itself or in combination with other substances, shall prevent the waters of the state from meeting the following conditions:
 - (1) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause the formation of putrescent, unsightly or harmful bottom deposits or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
 - (2) Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
 - (3) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause unsightly color or turbidity, offensive odor or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
 - (4) Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life;
 - (5) There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water;
 - (6) There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering;
 - (7) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community;
 - (8) Waters shall be free from used tires, car bodies, appliances, demolition debris, used vehicles or equipment and solid waste as defined in Missouri's Solid Waste Law, section 260.200, RSMo, except as the use of such materials is specifically permitted pursuant to section 260.200-260.247.
4. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances
The permittee shall notify the Director as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:
 - (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
 - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,5 dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for the pollutant in the permit application;
 - (4) The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
 - (b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant, which was not reported in the permit application.
5. Report as no-discharge when a discharge does not occur during the report period.
6. It is a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law to fail to pay fees associated with this permit (644.055 RSMo).

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

7. The permittee shall develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP must be prepared and implemented within 90 days of permit issuance. The SWPPP must be kept on-site and should not be sent to DNR unless specifically requested. The SWPPP must be reviewed and updated, if needed, every five (5) years or as site conditions change. The permittee shall select, install, use, operate, and maintain the Best Management Practices prescribed in the SWPPP in accordance with the concepts and methods described in the following document:

Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators, (Document number EPA 833-B-09-002) published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in February 2009.

The SWPPP must include the following:

- a. A listing of specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) and a narrative explaining how BMPs will be implemented to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants that may enter storm water. Minimum BMPs are listed in SPECIAL CONDITIONS #8.
 - b. The SWPPP must include a schedule for monthly site inspections and brief written reports. The inspections must include observation and evaluation of BMP effectiveness. Deficiencies must be corrected within seven (7) days and the actions taken to correct the deficiencies shall be included with the written report, including photographs. Any corrective measure that necessitates major construction may also need a construction permit. Inspection reports must be kept on site with the SWPPP and maintained for a period of five (5) years. These must be made available to department personnel upon request.
 - c. A provision for designating an individual to be responsible for environmental matters.
 - d. A provision for providing training to all personnel involved in material handling and storage, and housekeeping of maintenance and cleaning areas. Proof of training shall be submitted on request of the department.
8. Permittee shall adhere to the following minimum Best Management Practices:
- a. Implement measures to reduce and minimize the leaching and run-off of contaminants in stormwater from all rock salt or other bulk commodity outdoor storage piles. Storage piles maintained outside shall be covered or re-located inside a storm resistant shelter when not actively loading/unloading materials. Berms around piles shall be maintained to minimize contact with run-off by diverting flow away from the storage piles.
 - b. Prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, fuel, etc. from vehicle maintenance, equipment cleaning, or warehouse activities and thereby prevent the contamination of storm water from these substances.
 - c. Provide collection facilities and arrange for proper disposal of waste products including but not limited to petroleum waste products, and solvents.
 - d. Store all paint, solvents, petroleum products and petroleum waste products (except fuels), and storage containers (such as drums, cans, or cartons) so that these materials are not exposed to storm water or provide other prescribed BMP's such as plastic lids and/or portable spill pans to prevent the commingling of storm water with container contents. Commingled water may not be discharged under this permit. Provide spill prevention control, and/or management sufficient to prevent any spills of these pollutants from entering waters of the state. Any containment system used to implement this requirement shall be constructed of materials compatible with the substances contained and shall also prevent the contamination of groundwater.
 - e. Provide good housekeeping practices on the site to keep trash from entry into waters of the state.
 - f. Provide sediment and erosion control sufficient to prevent or control sediment loss off of the property. This could include the use of straw bales, silt fences, or sediment basins, if needed, to comply with effluent limits.
9. The purpose of the SWPPP and the BMPs listed herein is the prevention of pollution of waters of the state. A deficiency of a BMP means it was not effective in preventing pollution [10 CSR 20-2.010(56)] of waters of the state, and corrective actions means the facility took steps to eliminate the deficiency.
10. Before releasing water that has accumulated in secondary containment areas it must be examined for hydrocarbon odor and presence of a sheen. If the presence of hydrocarbons is indicated, this water must be tested for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH). The suggested analytical method for testing TPH is non-Halogenated Organic by Gas Chromatography method 8015 (also known as OA1 and OA2). However, if the permittee so desires to use other approved testing methods (i.e. EPA 1664), they may do so. If the concentration for TPH exceeds 10mg/L, the water shall be taken to a WWTP for treatment.
11. Release of a hazardous substance must be reported to the department in accordance with 10 CSR 24-3.010. A record of each reportable spill shall be retained with the SWPPP and made available to the department upon request.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

12. The following Benchmark Values are considered necessary to protect existing water quality and should not be exceeded during discharges resulting from a precipitation event exceeding 0.1 inches during a 24 hour period. The BMPs at the facility should be designed to meet this limit during rainfall event up to the 10 year, 24 hour rain event. The Benchmark does not constitute numeric effluent limitations. **A benchmark exceedance alone, therefore, is not a permit violation.** If a sample exceeds a benchmark concentration a review of the facilities SWPPP and BMPs shall take place to determine what improvement or additional controls are needed to reduce that pollutant in the stormwater discharge. A corrective action report shall be submitted to the department each time a Benchmark Value is exceeded. Upon concurrence with a corrective action report by the department, the facility may return to normal quarterly reporting. Corrective action reports must be kept on file with the SWPPP. Failure to evaluate and improve BMPs to address a Benchmark Value exceedance is a permit violation.

BENCHMARK TABLE: OUTFALL #001 - #004

Parameter	Benchmark Value
Chemical Oxygen Demand	120 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	50 mg/L
Chloride	860 mg/L
Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	750 µg/L
Copper, Total Recoverable ‡	21 µg/L
Iron, Total Recoverable	1000 µg/L
Lead, Total Recoverable ‡	139 µg/L
Zinc, Total Recoverable ‡	169 µg/L

‡ The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. A default hardness value of 162 mg/L has been used to set the benchmark values.

13. Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) tests shall be conducted as follows:

SUMMARY OF ACUTE WET TESTING FOR THIS PERMIT				
OUTFALL	Acute Toxic Unit	FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE	MONTH
001-004	*	once/year	grab	September, October or November

*Monitoring only

Dilution Series						
3.2% effluent	1.6% effluent	0.8% effluent	0.4% effluent	0.2% effluent	(Control) 100% upstream, if available	(Control) 100% Lab Water, also called synthetic water

a) Monitoring Frequency

The permittee shall conduct annual acute toxicity tests on grab samples. Each calendar year, during the months of September, October or November, the permittee shall collect a stormwater discharge sample and concurrently conduct two toxicity tests using a fish and an invertebrate species. Acute toxicity test samples shall be collected for each outfall.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

b) Freshwater Species and Test Methods

- i. Species and short-term test methods for estimating the acute toxicity of NPDES effluents are found in the fifth edition of Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms (EPA/821/R-02/012, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR Part 136). The permittee shall conduct 48-hour static non-renewal toxicity tests with the following vertebrate species:

- The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Acute Toxicity Test Method 2000.0).

And the following invertebrate species:

- The daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Acute Toxicity Test Method 2002.0).

- ii. Chemical and physical analysis of an upstream control sample and effluent sample shall occur immediately upon being received by the laboratory, prior to any manipulation of the effluent sample beyond preservation methods consistent with federal guidelines for WET testing that are required to stabilize the sample during shipping. Where upstream receiving water is not available, synthetic laboratory control water may be used.
- iii. Any and all chemical or physical analysis of the effluent sample performed in conjunction with the WET test shall be performed at the 100% Effluent concentration in addition to analysis performed upon any other effluent concentration.
- iv. All chemical analyses included in the Missouri Department of Natural Resources WET test report form #MO-780-1899 shall be performed and results shall be recorded in the appropriate field of the report form.

c) Reporting of Acute Toxicity Monitoring Results

- i. A full laboratory report for all toxicity testing, including copies of chain-of-custody forms, shall be submitted using with the Discharge Monitoring Reports using the Department's WET test report form #MO-780-1899.
- ii. The report must include a quantification of acute toxic units (TU_a = 100/LC₅₀) reported according to the test methods manual chapter on report preparation and test review.

d) Permit Reopener for Acute Toxicity

In accordance with 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, this permit may be modified to include effluent limitations or permit conditions to address acute toxicity in the effluent or receiving waterbody, as a result of the discharge; or to implement new, revised, or newly interpreted water quality standards applicable to acute toxicity.

**MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATEMENT OF BASIS
MO-0113328
MUNICIPAL RIVER TERMINAL**

This Statement of Basis (Statement) gives pertinent information regarding minor/simple modification(s) to the above listed operating permit without the need for a public comment process.

A Statement is not an enforceable part of a Missouri State Operating Permit.

Part I – Facility Information

Facility Type: Industrial Facility-River Terminal
Facility SIC Code(s): #4491

Facility Description:

Outfalls #001 - #004 – River Terminal; SIC #4491, NAICS #488310
Stormwater runoff from river terminal
Design & Actual flows see page 2

Part II – Modification Rationale

This operating permit is hereby modified to reflect a change in current owner's name and address (from City of St. Louis to City of St. Louis Port Authority), the facility name (from Beelman Terminal-St. Louis to Municipal River Terminal), and continuing authority (from Beelman River Terminals to SCF Lewis and Clark Terminals LLC).

No other changes were made at this time. The original Fact Sheet is included below for informational purposes.

Part III – Administrative Requirements

On the basis of preliminary staff review and the application of applicable standards and regulations, the Department, as administrative agent for the Missouri Clean Water Commission, proposes to issue a permit(s) subject to certain effluent limitations, schedules, and special conditions contained herein and within the operating permit. The proposed determinations are tentative pending public comment.

DATE OF STATEMENT OF BASIS: (08/04/2015)

COMPLETED BY:

**AMBERLY SCHULZ, ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
OPERATING PERMITS SECTION - DOMESTIC WASTEWATER UNIT
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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENEWAL OF
MO-0113328
Beelman River Terminals-St. Louis

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act ("Clean Water Act" Section 402 Public Law 92-500 as amended) established the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. This program regulates the discharge of pollutants from point sources into the waters of the United States, and the release of storm water from certain point sources. All such discharges are unlawful without a permit (Section 301 of the "Clean Water Act"). After a permit is obtained, a discharge not in compliance with all permit terms and conditions is unlawful. Missouri State Operating Permits (MSOPs) are issued by the Director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Department) under an approved program, operating in accordance with federal and state laws (Federal "Clean Water Act" and "Missouri Clean Water Law" Section 644 as amended). MSOPs are issued for a period of five (5) years unless otherwise specified.

As per [40 CFR Part 124.8(a)] and [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)2.] a Factsheet shall be prepared to give pertinent information regarding the applicable regulations, rationale for the development of effluent limitations and conditions, and the public participation process for the Missouri State Operating Permit (operating permit) listed below.

A Factsheet is not an enforceable part of an operating permit.

This Factsheet is for an Industrial Stormwater Permit.

Part I – Facility Information

Facility Type; River Terminal; SIC #4491, NAICS #488310

Facility Description:

Beelman River Terminal St. Louis operates a river terminal at One North Market Street in St. Louis MO. The property is owned by the City of St. Louis. The site has been a river and ground transportation port for bulk commodities for more than 75 years. The facility is on the river side of the floodwall that protects the City of St. Louis. The facility primarily unloads barges in order to transfer solid bulk materials to land transportation. In some cases, trucks and railcars are unloaded at the facility for transfer to other land based transportation or to barges. Bulk solid materials are stored on-site in storage piles. An enclosed warehouse on-site is used to store materials as well.

Stormwater drains from the northern end of the property into outfall #001. Stormwater drains from the southern end of the property into outfall #003. These two drains service the majority of the surface bulk material storage pile areas. Outfall #002 is near the North Market main entrance and lies in the path of all traffic entering and leaving the facility. Outfall #004 is northeast of the office building where trucks and heavy material moving equipment pass. The flow into the grates of outfall #002 & 004 travels through underground pipes that combine before discharging into the river. The flow into outfalls #001 and 003 passes through geotextiles and gabions that are positioned to remove sediment. The flow then travels through underground pipes and discharges to the river.

The previous permit limited the concentrations of the following pollutants: PH, Settleable Solids, Oil & Grease, total Lead and total Copper. This revision will impose benchmark values derived from Missouri's water quality standards. The facility is required to implement and document corrective action any time a benchmark value is exceeded. The facility may demonstrate via a Corrective Action Report that the benchmark limitation cannot be achieved through the application of BMPs representing the available technology and the benchmark is not feasible because no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

Have any changes occurred at this facility or in the receiving water body that effects effluent limit derivation?

- No.

Application Date: 05/19/2011
Expiration Date: 11/16/2011

OUTFALL(S) TABLE:

OUTFALL	DESIGN FLOW (CFS)	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE	DISTANCE TO CLASSIFIED SEGMENT (MI)
001	5.83	BMPs	Stormwater	0.066
002	11.69	BMPs	Stormwater	0.070
003	10.78	BMPs	Stormwater	0.005
004	3.66	BMPs	Stormwater	0.004

Receiving Water Body's Water Quality & Facility Performance History:

The Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) were reviewed for the last five years. Chemical Oxygen Demand, Chlorides and Zinc were detected at high limits at more than one time.

Part II – Receiving Stream Information

APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE:

As per Missouri's Effluent Regulations [10 CSR 20-7.015], the waters of the state are divided into seven (7) categories. Each category lists effluent limitations for specific parameters, which are presented in each outfall's Effluent Limitation Table and further discussed in the Derivation & Discussion of Limits section.

Missouri or Mississippi River [10 CSR 20-7.015(2)]:

10 CSR 20-7.031 Missouri Water Quality Standards, the Department defines the Clean Water Commission water quality objectives in terms of "water uses to be maintained and the criteria to protect those uses." The receiving stream and/or 1st classified receiving stream's beneficial water uses to be maintained are located in the Receiving Stream Table located below in accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)].

RECEIVING STREAM(S) LOW-FLOW VALUES TABLE:

RECEIVING STREAM (U, C, P)	LOW-FLOW VALUES (CFS)		
	1Q10	7Q10	30Q10
Mississippi River (P)	56,979	61,683	65,196

DATA OBTAINED FROM USGS 07010000 MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT ST. LOUIS, MO

MIXING CONSIDERATIONS TABLE:

OUTFALL	MIXING ZONE (CFS) [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)4B(III)a]		ZONE OF INITIAL DILUTION (CFS) [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)4B(III)b]	
	7Q10	30Q10	1Q10	7Q10
001-004	15,421	16,299	1,424	1,542

Part III – Rationale and Derivation of Effluent Limitations & Permit Conditions

ALTERNATIVE EVALUATIONS FOR NEW FACILITIES:

As per [10 CSR 20-7.015(4)(A)], discharges to losing streams shall be permitted only after other alternatives including land application, discharges to a gaining stream and connection to a regional wastewater treatment facility have been evaluated and determined to be unacceptable for environmental and/or economic reasons.

Not Applicable ; The facility does not discharge to a Losing Stream as defined by [10 CSR 20-2.010(36)] & [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(N)], or is an existing facility.

ANTI-BACKSLIDING:

A provision in the Federal Regulations [CWA §303(d)(4); CWA §402(c); 40 CFR Part 122.44(I)] that requires a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with some exceptions.

- Limitations in this operating permit for the reissuance of this permit conform to the anti-backsliding provisions of Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act, and 40 CFR Part 122.44.

- The Department determined that technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law were made in issuing the permit under section 402(a)(1)(b). Mixing zone calculations used to develop previous effluent limitations appear to have been in correct. A 2006 Water Quality review sheet lists the Mississippi River 7Q10 as 16,250 cfs. This appears to be the value that should have been used for the mixing zone (1/4 of river flow). When reevaluating limits based on current flow records, limits based on a wasteload calculation are much less stringent than previous limitations and the benchmarks established by this permit.

Also, the previously calculated water quality based effluent limits were established using EPA's Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxics Control (TSD). The statistics used in developing the TSD method were written with continuous discharges in mind. For this reason the Department does not believe that this method for developing water quality based effluent limitations is always appropriate or applicable to intermittent discharges.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT:

Enforcement is the action taken by the Water Protection Program (WPP) to bring an entity into compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, its implementing regulations, and/or any terms and conditions of an operating permit. The primary purpose of the enforcement activity in the WPP is to resolve violations and return the entity to compliance

Not Applicable ; The permittee/facility is not currently under Water Protection Program enforcement action.

REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA):

Federal regulation [40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1)(i)] requires effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at a level that will cause or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above narrative or numeric water quality standard.

In accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(iii)] if the permit writer determines that any given pollutant has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the WQS, the permit must contain effluent limits for that pollutant.

Applicable ; A RPA was conducted on this facility for copper, lead, zinc and chloride for the four outfalls. No reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards in the Mississippi River was demonstrated.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (SOC):

A schedule of remedial measures included in a permit, including an enforceable sequence of interim requirements (actions, operations, or milestone events) leading to compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, its implementing regulations, and/or the terms and conditions of an operating permit.

Not Applicable ; This permit does not contain an SOC.

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP):

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(k) *Best Management Practices (BMPs)* to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when:
(1) Authorized under section 304(e) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for the control of toxic pollutants and hazardous substances from ancillary industrial activities; (2) Authorized under section 402(p) of the CWA for the control of storm water discharges; (3) Numeric effluent limitations are infeasible; or (4) the practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

In accordance with the EPA's *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators*, (Document number EPA 833-B-09-002) [published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in February 2009], BMPs are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering (regarding this operating permit) waters of the state. BMPs may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure.

Additionally in accordance with the Storm Water Management, a SWPPP is a series of steps and activities to (1) identify sources of pollution or contamination, and (2) select and carry out actions which prevent or control the pollution of storm water discharges.

Applicable; A SWPPP shall be developed and implemented for each site and shall incorporate required practices identified by the Department with jurisdiction, incorporate erosion control practices specific to site conditions, and provide for maintenance and adherence to the plan.

VARIANCE:

As per the Missouri Clean Water Law § 644.061.4, variances shall be granted for such period of time and under such terms and conditions as shall be specified by the commission in its order. The variance may be extended by affirmative action of the commission. In no event shall the variance be granted for a period of time greater than is reasonably necessary for complying with the Missouri Clean Water Law §§644.006 to 644.141 or any standard, rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to Missouri Clean Water Law §§644.006 to 644.141.

Not Applicable ; This operating permit is not drafted under premises of a petition for variance.

WASTELOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLA) FOR LIMITS:

As per [10 CSR 20-2.010(78)], the amount of pollutant each discharger is allowed by the Department to release into a given stream after the Department has determined total amount of pollutant that may be discharged into that stream without endangering its water quality.

Not Applicable; Wasteload allocations were not calculated.

$$C = \frac{(C_s \times Q_s) + (C_e \times Q_e)}{(Q_e + Q_s)} \quad (\text{EPA/505/2-90-001, Section 4.5.5})$$

Where C = downstream concentration
Cs = upstream concentration
Qs = upstream flow
Ce = effluent concentration
Qe = effluent flow

Chronic wasteload allocations were determined using applicable chronic water quality criteria (CCC: criteria continuous concentration) and stream volume of flow at the edge of the mixing zone (MZ). Acute wasteload allocations were determined using applicable water quality criteria (CMC: criteria maximum concentration) and stream volume of flow at the edge of the zone of initial dilution (ZID).

Water quality based maximum daily and average monthly effluent limitations were calculated using methods and procedures outlined in USEPA's "Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control" (EPA/505/2-90-001).

Number of Samples "n":

Additionally, in accordance with the TSD for water quality-based permitting, effluent quality is determined by the underlying distribution of daily values, which is determined by the Long Term Average (LTA) associated with a particular Wasteload Allocation (WLA) and by the Coefficient of Variation (CV) of the effluent concentrations. Increasing or decreasing the monitoring frequency does not affect this underlying distribution or treatment performance, which should be, at a minimum, be targeted to comply with the values dictated by the WLA. Therefore, it is recommended that the actual planned frequency of monitoring normally be used to determine the value of "n" for calculating the AML. However, in situations where monitoring frequency is once per month or less, a higher value for "n" must be assumed for AML derivation purposes. Thus, the statistical procedure being employed using an assumed number of samples is "n = 4" at a minimum. For Total Ammonia as Nitrogen, "n = 30" is used.

WLA MODELING:

There are two general types of effluent limitations, technology-based effluent limits (TBELs) and water quality based effluent limits (WQBELs). If TBELs do not provide adequate protection for the receiving waters, then WQBEL must be used.

Not Applicable ; A WLA study was either not submitted or determined not applicable by Department staff.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS:

Per [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)], General Criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times including mixing zones. Additionally, [40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)] directs the Department to establish in each NPDES permit to include conditions to achieve water quality established under Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, including State narrative criteria for water quality.

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST:

A WET test is a quantifiable method of determining if a discharge from a facility may be causing toxicity to aquatic life by itself, in combination with or through synergistic responses when mixed with receiving stream water.

Applicable;

Under the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) §101(a)(3), requiring WET testing is reasonably appropriate for site-specific Missouri State Operating Permits for discharges to waters of the state issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). WET testing is also required by 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1). WET testing ensures that the provisions in the 10 CSR 20-6.010(8)(A)7. and the Water Quality Standards 10 CSR 20-7.031(3)(D),(F),(G),(I)2.A & B are being met. Under [10 CSR 20-6.010(8)(A)4], the Department may require other terms and conditions that it deems necessary to assure compliance with the Clean Water Act and related regulations of the Missouri Clean Water Commission. In addition the following MCWL apply: §§644.051.3 requires the Department to set permit conditions that comply with the MCWL and CWA; 644.051.4 specifically references toxicity as an item we must consider in writing permits (along with water quality-based effluent limits, pretreatment, etc...); and 644.051.5 is the basic authority to require testing conditions. WET test will be required by all facilities meeting the following criteria:

Facility handles large quantities of toxic substances, or substances that are toxic in large amounts. Previous discharge monitoring reports have indicated that the facility intermittently discharges quantities of pollutants that exceed acute water quality standards. WET testing at the appropriate dilution will provide further information about the toxicity of the discharge.

303(d) LIST & TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL):

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires that each state identify waters that are not meeting water quality standards and for which adequate water pollution controls have not been required. Water quality standards protect such beneficial uses of water as whole body contact (such as swimming), maintaining fish and other aquatic life, and providing drinking water for people, livestock and wildlife. The 303(d) list helps state and federal agencies keep track of waters that are impaired but not addressed by normal water pollution control programs.

Not Applicable ; This facility does not discharge to a 303(d) listed stream segment.

Part IV – Effluent Limits Determination

Outfall #001 – Main Facility Outfall

US EPA Multi-sector General Permit (MSGP)

The MSGP was used to research and support best professional judgment decisions made in establishing technology based effluent limitations for this facility that are consistent with national standards. EPA applies the requirements in Sector Q to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Table D-1 of Appendix D of the general permit. The SIC used by this facility is addressed under this sector, thus the permit writer has determined the standards established by the MSGP are achievable and consistent with federal regulations. The facility was previously monitoring for many of the pollutants for which the MSGP establishes benchmark values. Past discharge monitoring data submitted by the facility indicates the regular presence of those pollutants in the discharges from this facility.

Benchmarks

The Clean Water Act requires that all NPDES discharges to Waters of the U.S. contain technology-based or water-quality based effluent limitations, whichever is more stringent. Missouri uses the TSD method for establishing reasonable potential and calculating site-specific water quality based effluent limitations. The TSD method is based on assumptions and statistics that apply to continuous discharges, not intermittent stormwater discharges and thus do not apply to this permit. However, the permit writer did use previously submitted data to conduct an RPA and calculate water quality based effluent limitations for comparison. The benchmark values established by this permit are the more stringent effluent limitation.

Benchmark concentrations are **not** effluent limitations; benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. Benchmark monitoring data is used to determine the overall effectiveness of control measures and to assist the permittee in knowing when additional corrective action(s) may be necessary to comply with the technology based effluent limitations (TBEL). Failure to take corrective action is a violation of the permit.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE: *Outfall's 001,002, 003 &004*

PARAMETER	UNIT	BASIS FOR LIMITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
Flow	MGD	1	*		*	NO	SAME
Settleable Solids	mL/L/hr	9	**		**	NO	1.5/1.0
Chemical Oxygen Demand	MG/L	9	*		*	*	*
Total Suspended Solids	MG/L	9	*		*	YES	*
Chloride	MG/L	9	*		*	YES	*
Oil & grease	MG/L	1,3	*		*	NO	15/10
pH	SU	1	6.5-9.0		6.5-9.0	YES	6.0-9.0
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	UG/L	1,9	*		*	YES	**
Copper, Total Recoverable	UG/L	1,9	*		*	YES	256/127
Lead, Total Recoverable	UG/L	1,9	*		*	YES	*
Zinc, Total Recoverable	UG/L	1,9	*		*	YES	*
Iron	UG/L	1,9	*		*	YES	**
Precipitation	INCHES/DAY	9	*			YES	**

*- Monitoring requirement only.

** - Parameter not previously established in previous state operating permit.

*** - Parameter removed from permit

Basis for Limitations Codes:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. State or Federal Regulation/Law | 7. Antidegradation Policy |
| 2. Water Quality Standard (includes RPA) | 8. Water Quality Model |
| 3. Water Quality Based Effluent Limits | 9. Best Professional Judgment |
| 4. Lagoon Policy | 10. TMDL or Permit in lieu of TMDL |
| 5. Ammonia Policy | |
| 6. Antidegradation Review | |

OUTFALL #'S 001, 002,003 &004 – DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION:

- **Flow.** In accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44(i)(1)(ii)] the volume of effluent discharged from each outfall is needed to assure compliance with permitted effluent limitations. If the permittee is unable to obtain effluent flow, then it is the responsibility of the permittee to inform the Department, which may require the submittal of an operating permit modification.

Design flow calculation; Calculating the estimated design flow for all outfalls utilizing the rational method.

$$Q = C i A$$

Where:

Q= Peak rate of runoff in cubic feet per second

C= Runoff coefficient, an empirical coefficient representing a relationship between rainfall and runoff

i = Average intensity of rainfall for the time of concentration (Tc) for a selected design storm

A = Drainage area in acres

For the St. Louis metropolitan area and for a small size facility less than 160 acres, a thirty (30) minute storm duration is recommended .The permit writer picked the frequency of 5 year rain event.

From Huff and Angel a 5 year rain event for the Midwest region will produce 1.77 inches and for ½ hr. duration;

I=intensity=1.77 in x $\frac{60 \text{ min/hr}}{30 \text{ min}}$ = 3.54 in/hr.

- **Settleable Solids.** Removed from this permit. The most protective applicable limit for TSS was applied. Settleable solids is a duplicative analysis of the solids content in the discharge.
- **Total Suspended Solids.** A benchmark value of 50 mg/L was derived from 40 CFR 423(b)(9) effluent limitations for coal pile runoff. This value was chosen because it is the most protective limit applicable to activities at this location.
- **Chemical Oxygen Demand.** A benchmark value of 120 mg/L was established because it is technologically achievable and consistent with requirements for this type of facility throughout the country.
- **Chloride.** This parameter was not identified as a pollutant of concern for this industry in EPA's MSGP, however, past discharge monitoring reports indicate that this pollutant is present in the discharge in concentrations up to 6,500 mg/L. The benchmark value was established according to Missouri's acute water quality standard for protection of aquatic life – 860 mg/L.
- **Sulfate.** Removed; DMR data submitted during the previous permit cycle show a range of sulfate concentrations from 2.5 – 85 mg/L. It is the permit writer's determination that these concentrations do not reflect reasonable potential to exceed the water quality standard of 250 mg/L, especially when considering the mixing available in the receiving water body.
- **Oil & Grease.** Conventional pollutant, acute value retained from previous permit – 15 mg/L.
- **pH.** Effluent limitation range is 6.5 – 9.0 Standard pH Units (SU), as per 10 CSR 20-7.015. pH is not to be averaged.
- **Precipitation.** Monitoring only, to determine that sampling occurs under specified conditions. All samples shall be collected from a discharge resulting from a precipitation event greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable precipitation event. Precipitation monitoring is not required at all four outfalls, report one result for the facility with the Outfall 001 results.

Metals

Benchmarks for total recoverable metals were developed using methods and procedures outlined in “The Metals Translator: Guidance For Calculating A Total Recoverable Permit Limit From A Dissolved Criterion” (EPA 823-B-96-007).

Due to the absence of contemporaneous effluent and instream data for total recoverable metals, dissolved metals, hardness, and total suspended solids with which to calculate metals translators, partitioning between the dissolved and absorbed phases was assumed to be minimal (Section 5.7.3, EPA/505/2-90-001). Freshwater criteria conversion factors for dissolved metals were used as the metals translator as recommended in guidance (Section 1.3, 1.5.3, and Table 1, EPA 823-B-96-007). If concurrent site-specific data for total recoverable metals, dissolved metals, hardness, and total suspended solids are provided to the department, partitioning evaluations may be considered and site-specific translators developed.

METAL	ACUTE CONVERSION FACTORS
Aluminum	1.0
Copper	0.960
Iron	1.0
Lead	0.721
Zinc	0.978

Conversion factors for Cd and Pb are hardness dependent. Values calculated using equation found in Section 1.3 of EPA 823-B-96-007 and hardness = 162 mg/L.

- **Aluminum.** This parameter was identified as a pollutant of concern for this industry in EPA’s MSGP. If monitoring indicates that this pollutant is not present it may be removed during the next renewal. The benchmark value was established according to Missouri’s acute water quality standard for protection of aquatic life = 750 µg/L. Dissolution of aluminum is not hardness dependent therefore the acute standard equals the benchmark.
- **Copper.** This parameter was not identified as a pollutant of concern for this industry in EPA’s MSGP, however, past discharge monitoring reports indicate that this pollutant is present in the discharge. The benchmark value was established according to Missouri’s acute water quality standard for protection of aquatic life for dissolved copper and converted to be expressed as a total recoverable limit.

$$20 \mu\text{g/L}/0.960 = 21 \mu\text{g/L}$$

- **Iron, Total Recoverable.** This parameter was identified as a pollutant of concern for this industry in EPA’s MSGP. If monitoring indicates that this pollutant is not present it may be removed during the next renewal. The benchmark value was established according to Missouri’s acute water quality standard for protection of aquatic life = 1,000 µg/L. Dissolution of iron is not hardness dependent therefore the acute standard equals the benchmark.
- **Lead.** This parameter was identified as a pollutant of concern for this industry in EPA’s MSGP, and past discharge monitoring reports indicate that this pollutant is present in the discharge. The benchmark value was established according to Missouri’s acute water quality standard for protection of aquatic life for dissolved lead and converted to be expressed as a total recoverable limit.

$$100 \mu\text{g/L}/0.721 = 139 \mu\text{g/L}$$

- **Zinc.** This parameter was identified as a pollutant of concern for this industry in EPA’s MSGP, and past discharge monitoring reports indicate that this pollutant is present in the discharge. The benchmark value was established according to Missouri’s acute water quality standard for protection of aquatic life for dissolved zinc and converted to be expressed as a total recoverable limit.

$$165 \mu\text{g/L}/0.978 = 169 \mu\text{g/L}$$

- **WET Test.** WET Testing schedules and intervals are established in accordance with the Department's Permit Manual; Section 5.2 *Effluent Limits / WET Testing for Compliance Bio-monitoring*.

Acute

No less than ONCE/YEAR:

Facility handles large quantities of toxic substances, or substances that are toxic in large amounts. Previous discharge monitoring reports have indicated that the facility intermittently discharges quantities of pollutants that exceed acute water quality standards. Monitoring only of acute toxic units will provide the Department with toxicity data necessary to make a determination about imposing limits upon renewal.

Acute and/or Chronic Allowable Effluent Concentrations (AECs) for facilities that discharge to unclassified, Class C, Class P (with default Mixing Considerations), or Lakes [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(IV)(b)] are 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%, & 6.25%.

One AEC was calculated based on Outfall 002 design flow. Outfall 002 established the worst case scenario.

Acute AEC% = $((\text{design flow}_{\text{cfs}} + \text{ZID}_{7\text{Q}10}) / \text{design flow}_{\text{cfs}})^{-1}] \times 100 = \#\%$

Acute AEC% = $((11.69 + 1424) / 11.69^{-1}) \times 100 = 0.8\%$

Part V – Administrative Requirements

On the basis of preliminary staff review and the application of applicable standards and regulations, the Department, as administrative agent for the Missouri Clean Water Commission, proposes to issue a permit(s) subject to certain effluent limitations, schedules, and special conditions contained herein and within the operating permit. The proposed determinations are tentative pending public comment.

PERMIT SYNCHRONIZATION:

The Department of Natural Resources is currently undergoing a synchronization process for operating permits. Permits are normally issued on a five-year term, but to achieve synchronization many permits will need to be issued for less than the full five years allowed by regulation. The intent is that all permits within a watershed will move through the Watershed Based Management (WBM) cycle together will all expire in the same fiscal year. This will allow further streamlining by placing multiple permits within a smaller geographic area on public notice simultaneously, thereby reducing repeated administrative efforts. This will also allow the department to explore a watershed based permitting effort at some point in the future. **Permit Synchronization date is June 30, 2017.**

PUBLIC NOTICE:

The Department shall give public notice that a draft permit has been prepared and its issuance is pending. Additionally, public notice will be issued if a public hearing is to be held because of a significant degree of interest in and water quality concerns related to a draft permit. No public notice is required when a request for a permit modification or termination is denied; however, the requester and permittee must be notified of the denial in writing.

The Department must issue public notice of a pending operating permit or of a new or reissued statewide general permit. The public comment period is the length of time not less than 30 days following the date of the public notice which interested persons may submit written comments about the proposed permit.

For persons wanting to submit comments regarding this proposed operating permit, then please refer to the Public Notice page located at the front of this draft operating permit. The Public Notice page gives direction on how and where to submit appropriate comments.

- The Public Notice period for this operating permit was from 08/16/2013 to 09/30/2013. Responses to the Public Notice of this operating permit warrant the modification of effluent limits and/or the terms and conditions of this permit. During the public notice period multiple citizen complaints were filed with the St. Louis Regional Office concerning the ineffectiveness of Beelman's BMPs to prevent stormwater and runoff from contacting storage piles. Great Rivers Environmental Law Center also submitted lengthy comments regarding the draft permit and the facility's compliance history. The permit was revised to include more specific language about storage pile BMPs, and to include WET monitoring to determine whether or not the technology based limitations established by this permit are effective at protecting aquatic life in the receiving stream. Due to the major modifications of this permit, this operating permit is to be placed on Public Notice again, which is tentatively scheduled to begin in December 2013 or is in process.

- The Second Public Notice period for this operating permit was from 12/06/2013 to 01/06/2014. No further changes were made to this permit. The department received additional comments supporting revisions to the original draft. However, commenters also suggested:

1. Requiring storage piles be kept inside a storm resistant shelter.

Response: If benchmarks cannot be achieved while keeping the piles outside, bringing the piles inside a storm resistant shelter will be necessary. The department believes this permit establishes the mechanism necessary to make that decision.

2. Applying effluent limitations to the discharge instead of benchmark values.

Response: The department believes that the BMPs outlined in the permit are appropriate and enforceable technology based limitations for this type of facility.

DATE OF FACT SHEET: JANUARY 10, 2014

COMPLETED BY:

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STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES PERMITS
ISSUED BY
THE MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION
REVISED
NOVEMBER 1, 2013

These Standard Conditions incorporate permit conditions as required by 40 CFR 122.41 or other applicable state statutes or regulations. These minimum conditions apply unless superseded by requirements specified in the permit.

Part I – General Conditions

Section A – Sampling, Monitoring, and Recording

1. **Sampling Requirements.**
 - a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
 - b. All samples shall be taken at the outfall(s) or Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Department) approved sampling location(s), and unless specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other body of water or substance.
2. **Monitoring Requirements.**
 - a. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - i. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - ii. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - iii. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - iv. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - v. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - vi. The results of such analyses.
 - b. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit at the location specified in the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reported to the Department with the discharge monitoring report data (DMR) submitted to the Department pursuant to Section B, paragraph 7.
3. **Sample and Monitoring Calculations.** Calculations for all sample and monitoring results which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in the permit.
4. **Test Procedures.** The analytical and sampling methods used shall conform to the reference methods listed in 10 CSR 20-7.015 unless alternates are approved by the Department. The facility shall use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods for detecting, identifying, and measuring the concentrations of pollutants. The facility shall ensure that the selected methods are able to quantify the presence of pollutants in a given discharge at concentrations that are low enough to determine compliance with Water Quality Standards in 10 CSR 20-7.031 or effluent limitations unless provisions in the permit allow for other alternatives. A method is “sufficiently sensitive” when; 1) the method minimum level is at or below the level of the applicable water quality criterion for the pollutant or, 2) the method minimum level is above the applicable water quality criterion, but the amount of pollutant in a facility’s discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of pollutant in the discharge, or 3) the method has the lowest minimum level of the analytical methods approved under 10 CSR 20-7.015. These methods are also required for parameters that are listed as monitoring only, as the data collected may be used to determine if limitations need to be established. A permittee is responsible for working with their contractors to ensure that the analysis performed is sufficiently sensitive.
5. **Record Retention.** Except for records of monitoring information required by the permit related to the permittee’s sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years (or longer as required by 40 CFR part 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by the permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for the permit, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Department at any time.

6. **Illegal Activities.**
 - a. The Federal Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four (4) years, or both.
 - b. The Missouri Clean Water Law provides that any person or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained pursuant to sections 644.006 to 644.141 shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or by both. Second and successive convictions for violation under this paragraph by any person shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both.

Section B – Reporting Requirements

1. **Planned Changes.**
 - a. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility when:
 - i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1);
 - iii. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee’s sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan;
 - iv. Any facility expansions, production increases, or process modifications which will result in a new or substantially different discharge or sludge characteristics must be reported to the Department 60 days before the facility or process modification begins. Notification may be accomplished by application for a new permit. If the discharge does not violate effluent limitations specified in the permit, the facility is to submit a notice to the Department of the changed discharge at least 30 days before such changes. The Department may require a construction permit and/or permit modification as a result of the proposed changes at the facility.
2. **Twenty-Four Hour Reporting.**
 - a. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Relevant information shall be provided orally or via the current electronic method approved by the Department, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and shall be reported to the appropriate Regional Office during normal business hours or the Environmental Emergency Response hotline at 573-634-2436 outside of normal business hours. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) business days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.



STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES PERMITS
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- b. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
 - i. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - ii. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - iii. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Department in the permit required to be reported within 24 hours.
 - c. The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under paragraph 2. b. of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
3. **Sanitary Sewer Overflow Reporting.** The following requirements solely reflect reporting obligations, and reporting does not necessarily reflect noncompliance, which may depend on the circumstances of the incident reported.
- a. **Twenty-Four Hour (24-Hour) Reporting.** The permittee or owner shall report any incident in which wastewater escapes the collection system such that it reaches waters of the state or it may pose an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons. Relevant information shall be provided orally or via the current electronic method approved by the Department within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the incident. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) business days of the time the permittee or owner becomes aware of the incident. The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours. The five (5) day reports may be provided via the current electronic method approved by the Department.
 - b. **Incidents Reported via Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).** The permittee or owner shall report any event in which wastewater escapes the collection system, which does not enter waters of the state and is not expected to pose an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons, which occur typically during wet weather events. Relevant information shall be provided with the permittee's or owner's DMRs.
4. **Anticipated Noncompliance.** The permittee shall give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. The notice shall be submitted to the Department 60 days prior to such changes or activity.
5. **Compliance Schedules.** Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. The report shall provide an explanation for the instance of noncompliance and a proposed schedule or anticipated date, for achieving compliance with the compliance schedule requirement.
6. **Other Noncompliance.** The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs 2, 3, 4, and 7 of this section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph 2. a. of this section.
7. **Other Information.** Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
8. **Discharge Monitoring Reports.**
- a. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the permit.
 - b. Monitoring results must be reported to the Department via the current method approved by the Department, unless the permittee has been granted a waiver from using the method. If the permittee has been granted a waiver, the permittee must use forms provided by the Department.
 - c. Monitoring results shall be reported to the Department no later than the 28th day of the month following the end of the reporting period.

Section C – Bypass/Upset Requirements

1. **Definitions.**
 - a. *Bypass*: the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
 - b. *Severe Property Damage*: substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
 - c. *Upset*: an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
2. **Bypass Requirements.**
 - a. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2. b. and 2. c. of this section.
 - b. Notice.
 - i. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.
 - ii. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Section B – Reporting Requirements, paragraph 5 (24-hour notice).
 - c. Prohibition of bypass.
 - i. Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 3. The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph 2. b. of this section.
 - ii. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the three (3) conditions listed above in paragraph 2. c. i. of this section.
3. **Upset Requirements.**
 - a. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph 3. b. of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
 - b. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - i. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - ii. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - iii. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Section B – Reporting Requirements, paragraph 2. b. ii. (24-hour notice).
 - iv. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section D – Administrative Requirements, paragraph 4.
 - c. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.



STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES PERMITS
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MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION
REVISED
NOVEMBER 1, 2013

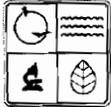
Section D – Administrative Requirements

1. **Duty to Comply.** The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law and Federal Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.
 - a. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Federal Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
 - b. The Federal Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation. The Federal Clean Water Act provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.
 - c. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the EPA Director for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000.
 - d. It is unlawful for any person to cause or permit any discharge of water contaminants from any water contaminant or point source located in Missouri in violation of sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law, or any standard, rule or regulation promulgated by the commission. In the event the commission or the director determines that any provision of sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law or standard, rules, limitations or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, or permits issued by, or any final abatement order, other order, or determination made by the commission or the director, or any filing requirement pursuant to sections 644.006 to 644.141 of the Missouri Clean Water Law or any other provision which this state is required to enforce pursuant to any federal water pollution control act, is being, was, or is in imminent danger of being violated, the commission or director may cause to have instituted a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction for the injunctive relief to prevent any such violation or further violation or for the assessment of a penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day, or part thereof, the violation occurred and continues to occur, or both, as the court deems proper. Any person who willfully or negligently commits any violation in this paragraph shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Second and successive convictions for violation of the same provision of this paragraph by any person shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both.
2. **Duty to Reapply.**
 - a. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit.
 - b. A permittee with a currently effective site-specific permit shall submit an application for renewal at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Department. (The Department shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.)
 - c. A permittees with currently effective general permit shall submit an application for renewal at least 30 days before the existing permit expires, unless the permittee has been notified by the Department that an earlier application must be made. The Department may grant permission for a later submission date. (The Department shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.)
3. **Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense.** It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
4. **Duty to Mitigate.** The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
5. **Proper Operation and Maintenance.** The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
6. **Permit Actions.**
 - a. Subject to compliance with statutory requirements of the Law and Regulations and applicable Court Order, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Violations of any terms or conditions of this permit or the law;
 - ii. Having obtained this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully any relevant facts;
 - iii. A change in any circumstances or conditions that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; or
 - iv. Any reason set forth in the Law or Regulations.
 - b. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.



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7. **Permit Transfer.**
 - a. Subject to 10 CSR 20-6.010, an operating permit may be transferred upon submission to the Department of an application to transfer signed by the existing owner and the new owner, unless prohibited by the terms of the permit. Until such time the permit is officially transferred, the original permittee remains responsible for complying with the terms and conditions of the existing permit.
 - b. The Department may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Missouri Clean Water Law or the Federal Clean Water Act.
 - c. The Department, within 30 days of receipt of the application, shall notify the new permittee of its intent to revoke or reissue or transfer the permit.
8. **Toxic Pollutants.** The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Federal Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
9. **Property Rights.** This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
10. **Duty to Provide Information.** The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
11. **Inspection and Entry.** The permittee shall allow the Department, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Department), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
 - a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
 - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Federal Clean Water Act or Missouri Clean Water Law, any substances or parameters at any location.
12. **Closure of Treatment Facilities.**
 - a. Persons who cease operation or plan to cease operation of waste, wastewater, and sludge handling and treatment facilities shall close the facilities in accordance with a closure plan approved by the Department.
 - b. Operating Permits under 10 CSR 20-6.010 or under 10 CSR 20-6.015 are required until all waste, wastewater, and sludges have been disposed of in accordance with the closure plan approved by the Department and any disturbed areas have been properly stabilized. Disturbed areas will be considered stabilized when perennial vegetation, pavement, or structures using permanent materials cover all areas that have been disturbed. Vegetative cover, if used, shall be at least 70% plant density over 100% of the disturbed area.
13. **Signatory Requirement.**
 - a. All permit applications, reports required by the permit, or information requested by the Department shall be signed and certified. (See 40 CFR 122.22 and 10 CSR 20-6.010)
 - b. The Federal Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months per violation, or by both.
14. **Severability.** The provisions of the permit are severable, and if any provision of the permit, or the application of any provision of the permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of the permit, shall not be affected thereby.



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM, WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BRANCH
APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF OPERATING PERMIT

Water Protection Program

APR 21 2015 RECEIVED

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY	
CHECK NO.	7708
DATE RECEIVED	7/27/15
FEE SUBMITTED	\$100.00 RB

PERMIT NUMBER #MO- 0113328

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS (1 - 4) ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY THE CURRENT OWNER. SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPROPRIATE FEE TO BE SUBMITTED WITH APPLICATION.

1. FACILITY

NAME Municipal River Terminal		TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE	
ADDRESS (PHYSICAL) 14 North Market Street	CITY St. Louis	STATE MO	ZIP 63102

2. CURRENT OWNER

NAME City of St. Louis Port Authority	EMAIL ADDRESS www.stlouisportauthority.org	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE 314.657.3700	
ADDRESS 1520 Market Street, Suite 2000	CITY St. Louis	STATE MO	ZIP 63103

3. CONTINUING AUTHORITY: Permanent organization that will serve as the continuing authority for the operation, maintenance and modernization of the facility. (If same as current owner, respond "same")

NAME SCF Lewis and Clark Terminals LLC	EMAIL ADDRESS pwellhausen@ckor.com	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE (314) 436-7559	
ADDRESS 727 North First Street, Suite 600	CITY St. Louis	STATE MO	ZIP 63102

4. CERTIFICATION

I certify I am familiar with the information contained in the application, that to the best of my knowledge and belief such information is true, complete and accurate, and upon transfer approval, I agree to abide by the Missouri Clean Water Law and all rules, regulations, orders and decisions, subject to any legitimate appeal available under the Missouri Clean Water Law. Further, I certify I have read the existing permit and agree to abide by the terms and conditions once the transfer is complete.

NAME (TYPE OR PRINT) Susan M. Taylor	OFFICIAL TITLE Director of Port Business Development	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE (314) 657-3740
SIGNATURE 		DATE SIGNED 6/19/2015

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS (5 - 10) WILL APPLY AFTER THE COMPLETION OF TRANSFER (SALE) AND ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY THE APPLICANT FOR TRANSFER OF OPERATING PERMIT (BUYER) OR AUTHORIZED AGENT.

5. FACILITY (IF DIFFERENT THAN ABOVE)

NAME same	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE
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6. FUTURE OWNER

NAME same	EMAIL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE	
ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP

7. CONTINUING AUTHORITY: Permanent organization that will serve as the continuing authority for the operation, maintenance and modernization of the facility. (If same as future owner, respond "same")

NAME SCF Lewis and Clark Terminals LLC	EMAIL ADDRESS pwellhausen@ckor.com	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE (314) 436-7559	
ADDRESS 727 North First Street, Suite 600	CITY St. Louis	STATE MO	ZIP 63102

8. FACILITY CONTACT

NAME Paul Wellhausen	TITLE Executive Vice President	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE (618) 973-1012	
EMAIL ADDRESS pwellhausen@ckor.com		STATE IL	ZIP 62040
ADDRESS 2801 Rock Road	CITY Granite City		

9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- 9.1 Anticipated Effective Date of Transfer of Ownership: 6/17/2015
- 9.2 Are any changes in production, in raw materials, or in the quantity of discharges from this facility planned or anticipated?
 Yes No If yes, explain (Attach sheets as necessary)

10. CERTIFICATION

I certify I am familiar with the information contained in the application, that to the best of my knowledge and belief such information is true, complete and accurate, and upon transfer approval, I agree to abide by the Missouri Clean Water Law and all rules, regulations, orders and decisions, subject to any legitimate appeal available under the Missouri Clean Water Law. Further, I certify I have read the existing permit and agree to abide by the terms and conditions once the transfer is complete.

NAME (TYPE OR PRINT) Timothy C. Power	OFFICIAL TITLE President	TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH AREA CODE (314) 219-3912
SIGNATURE 		DATE SIGNED 6/22/2015

SL
Date:

C 77011

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF OPERATING PERMIT

All blanks must be filled in when the application is submitted to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. This includes **BOTH** required signatures. Current permittee (present owner/seller) is to complete items 1 – 4. Applicant for transfer of operating permit (future owner/buyer) is to complete items 5 – 10.

Department of Natural Resources regulation 10 CSR 20-6.010 (11) governs the transfer of NPDES permits. Until such time as the permit is officially transferred, the current permittee remains responsible for complying with the terms and conditions of the existing permit. The department, within 30 days of receipt of this application, shall notify the new applicant of its intent to revoke and reissue or transfer the permit.

Signatures - All applications must be signed as follows and the signatures must be **original**:

- a. For a corporation, by an officer having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity or for environmental matters.
- b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor.
- c. For a municipal, state, federal or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or by an individual having overall responsibility for environmental matters at the facility.

Permit modifications, including transfers, are subject to the following fees;

Municipals – \$200 each
All others – \$100 each

Note: Business name and address changes where owner and continuing authority remain the same are not considered transfers.

Submittal of an incomplete application may result in the application being returned.

This completed form and any attachments along with the applicable permit fees, should be submitted to:

Department of Natural Resources
Water Protection Program
ATTN: Operating Permits Section
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Map of regional offices with addresses and phone numbers are available on the Web at www.dnr.mo.gov/regions/ro-map.pdf. If there are any questions concerning this form, contact the appropriate regional office or the Department of Natural Resources, Water Protection Program, NPDES Permits and Engineering Section at 800-361-4827 or 573-751-6825.